MEMPHIS APPEAL

SATURDAY, : : : APRIL 29, 1882

CANADA PUTTING ON AIRS.

When the biggest boy in a family begins to claim a right to have his own opinions, and to follow pursuits of his own choosing, perhaps even claim to have a night-key so that he may go out and come in at all hours at will, his assertion of the right of a distinct individuality generally causes some commotion in the household. Canada is the big boy among England's family of colonies, and is beginning to assert claims to the rights of manhood. As England had a boy before Canada that made the same claim, and when it was refused he left home and set up housekeeping for himself, which led to a hard quarrel and attempts to cane the truant back again, experience has taught the parent a lesson by no means forgotten. Still the restlessness of young Canada under household discipline—which has been a good deal slackened in his favor—is not without its disturbing effect. In the Canadian Parliament, recently, there was some talk about the colony entering into some treaty or other with a foreign power. Little John MacDonald, the head of the Canadian ministry, decidedly objected to this "go-as-you-please" way of doing things; it looked too much like severing relations with the mother country. If such talk, he insisted, meant anything it meant independence, and of that there was as much possessed already as was reasonable. This frowning reference of the stern tutor to what was due to the authority possessed by the old folks at home did not frighten young Canada a bit. He even went so far as to say that he saw no harm in independence, and he also hinted that when he wanted a night-key to carry in his vest pocket he was not going to the extent of asking anybody's leave about it. One of the members of Parliament—Mr. De Cosmos, of British Colombia—went to the length of declaring that he did not see why Canada should not look forward to being an independent State; he was born a British subject, but it was no wish of his to die "a tadpole British colonist without the rights and privileges of the citizen of a nation." Other members took all this in good part, as a matter of course, and fifty-eight of them voted for a resolution which stern tutor little Macdonald had declared was "directed at independence and separation." The stern tutor himself, however, at the conclusion had nothing to say. The boy, he saw, had got beyond either being set a task or receiving a reproof. Of course Mother Country at home does not like this "putting on airs like a man," and considers that "the young puppy is getting to be altogether too uppish." Even the London *News*, the leading liberal paper in that foggy city, is "positively shocked by such undisciplined irreverence," and solemnly asserts that "if every self-governing portion of the British empire is not only free to set up a different tariff, but also to enter into a separate convention with any independent country of the world, the unity of the British empire is at an end, and an important step is taken toward the disintegration of the empire." An awful consequence, indeed, but young Canada will carry his own night-key when he decides to do so, notwithstanding. Uncle Sam will have to shake hands with still another republic before long. When Canada goes his brother Australia will want to set up on his own account next.

ATKINSON ON MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, whose knowledge of the needs of the Southern country is unsurpassed, and whose practical recommendations for its welfare have so frequently commanded attention, has, in the columns of the New York *Herald*, called attention to the subject of the levee and other improvements of the Mississippi river, and his remarks and suggestions cannot fail to have a good influence upon intelligent minds at the North. He explains how the resources of the rich valley of the Mississippi were crippled by the war, and the consequent disorganization of its labor system. These obstructions to effort, added to rates of interest of from eighteen to thirty per cent, made it impossible for a people who had to obtain advances before they could plant their crops to restore and keep up the levee system. They were unable even to sustain the laborers, many of whom were in consequence of that inability, not from political influences, compelled to seek homes elsewhere, an exodus that excited much discussion. A fair beginning, notwithstanding, was made toward recovery, but the disastrous floods of the present spring have brought a check it will take years to overcome. But little attention shows that the control of the Mississippi river is beyond the power of the States. The general government alone is competent to undertake it. The river must be treated as a unit; its control cannot be compassed under a divided system of administration, nor are the States interested competent to combine to accomplish the necessary operations. The Mississippi River Commission is composed of men among the most able and qualified for their duties of any in the country, and their verdict in the case should be accepted as conclusive. It would be presumption in any single man, however skillful, to contest the judgment of such a board. It is now proposed that Congress shall make a beginning in the great work. Mr. Atkinson has been at much pains to obtain information respecting the elements of the problem to be solved, and the following is a summary of the impressions he has obtained respecting this work of national importance: Below New Orleans the river has pushed far into the gulf two nearly parallel moles of earth, between which it winds its way. From New Orleans to Cairo similar moles generally exist; beyond them lie swamps on either side, the dry strips constitute the bottom lands where sugar, cotton and corn are grown. As is the case below New Orleans to the gulf, the land is highest near the river's brink. In floods the water cuts across the windings of the moles and makes a direct course to the sea, filling the swamps and overflowing the bottoms, covering the lands for miles on each side. At the time when trees and undergrowth covered these raised banks the tangled thickets retained the river sediment, undermined banks were protected by fallen trees and the frieze-works of masses of uprooted brush. The river, thus confined, either deepened its channel or resisted the tendency to fill up. When the banks became cleared, these defenses against overflow being gone, floods became more frequent. When the levees were built it was cheapest to raise them where the banks were highest and the land they occupied could be best spared. The wear of the current, and waves caused by steamboats, undermined the levees and were the chief causes of their destruction. Had the early levees been faced with revetments at the banks there would now be a river navigable at low water, not subject to rises above the reach of ordinary dikes. In the river bends depths and shoals alternate, and where the width between the banks is great, bars are formed, and the channel shifts, a permanent channel in such shoaly places can be secured only by reducing the extra width. How best and cheapest to accomplish this is what the River Commission has been aiming at in its surveys. Their plan is to reduce wide spaces of river surface by supplying the place of the former fallen trees and undergrowth with masses of brush woven into matresses. These are piled up low at first, then as they become filled with the sediment of the river that is entangled among them, they are made higher and slopes are formed behind them upon which willows grow, whose roots matted in the soil aid to resist erasion. Rubble stone is deposited so as to retain the matresses in their places, and in some cases stone paving is required on the slopes. Most of the banks on the concave side of the bends require to be thus defended by mattress revetments. This process has been employed with success on some parts of the Missouri river, and in many places they are already so covered with sediment and overgrown with willows that they may be regarded as permanent. Travelers on the Rhine, and on most of the rivers in Europe carrying alluvial, see instances where similar expedients have been adopted. The levee is the crowning work of this brushwood revetment; it is the parapet against the flood river. The effect of levees and revetments is to confine the waters within their average channel; this confinement increases the local hight of the surface, that hight increases the rapidity of the stream and consequently the friction upon the bed, which is thus washed away and the channel deepened accordingly. The deepened channel allows space for the waters to run off, with reduced liability to overflow in proportion as the channel becomes deeper, so that unusual rises of the river, from many tributaries pouring out their streams at the same time, are prevented by levees of moderate hight from causing disastrous overflows. The theory of outlets is hardly worth consideration. Had the river a cast-iron channel a resort to side openings might be necessary, but as it is of a yielding substance nothing could well be more unscientific than a resort to such a method. In conclusion, Mr. Atkinson says of the proposal to put the levees in order: "It is a war claim which implies no private gain and no compensation except for one of the cases of destruction incident to war, which may well be repaired by the people of the whole country."

ELECTRICITY, SPRINGS AND STEAM.

If we could bottle up electricity and let it out for use as we required, it would be a great advantage. For instance, when a sewing woman was disabled from working her machine in consequence of rheumatism in her ankle, the purchase of a gallon-bottle of electricity to run the machine while she fingered the material to be sewed would be a great convenience. We have not attained to that point yet, but we have got far enough to be able to run a street-car by electricity stored up in Faure accumulators, which is a step toward the bottling process. It may be that bicyclists will soon have electric power to run their wheels, leaving nothing for them to do but guide the vehicle, enjoy the landscape, or meditate on the infinite, or on Oscar the Wilde's aesthetic etherealizations. Plowing by aid of electric power is also promised. Electricity is not to have the whole field to itself, however. Philadelphia has a company that is going to run cars without aid from horse, steam or electricity; they will go by spring power. Six powerful and finely-tempered steel springs, each 300 feet long, six inches wide, and a quarter of an inch thick, form the motive power. Each spring is wound up by a stationary engine at the end of the road, until the diameter of the coiled spring is forty inches. When attached to a car and set to work the spring will gradually unwind until the diameter extends itself to seven and a half feet. While thus unwinding they will run, as has been shown by actual trial, a street car full of people five miles on any track in Philadelphia. The driver has the power under complete control by means of breaks. He can run any number of springs at a time, or stop any number of them at will, or stop them altogether. In this way he can adapt the power used to the amount of his load, to up or down grades, and so on, and at such a speed as desired, but not more than nine miles an hour is permitted. The steam locomotive, however, has by no means given up to electricity. The Boston *Advertiser* informs us that the Bell Telephone Company, desiring to lay their wires underground between Attleboro and West Mansfield, had a beam lashed to a car, a plow was attached to the beam with a man at the handles. The engine was started, and in a very short time a trench one foot deep was opened between the railroad tracks. The wires, perfectly insulated, were laid in this, and the desired communication established. By these things we see that facilities for labor, for traffic, for travel and for telegraphic and telephonic communication are increasing. In one direction, however, all efforts at present fail—we cannot direct the course of balloons through the air, and the birds have all the space between the tops of the church-steeples and the blue sky to themselves. It is a great deprivation to be excluded from that part of creation where there is most room and a plentiful supply of fresh air, with unlimited sunshine on mounting above "the black border of the envious clouds."

JUDGE BUCKNER, one of the Democratic members of the Congressional Committee on Banking and Currency, is reported in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* as expressing much doubt about the passage of the bill for extending the charters of the national banks. He believes the bill to be nearly useless in view of the rapid reduction of the public debt and the consequent calling in of the government bonds. Mr. Buckner is an advocate of the proposition to substitute treasury notes for bank circulation, and has printed a speech in the *Congressional Record* setting forth his views on the subject.

SENATOR EDMUNDS, writing for the *Christian Union* on "How to Succeed in Public Life," says: "There is perhaps, no one thing so valuable to the right progress of civilized society as the courage of sincere individual opinion; and, as it regards public affairs, the man who tries honestly to form an accurate conclusion, and bravely to maintain and advance it, without counting the number of his adversaries, will fulfill the best mission of a citizen, and will be, whether in public or private station, the true politician, often the real statesman, the best teacher and the noblest leader."

THE Chicago *News* states that Fox and Simple, two rustics from Louisville, Ky., were arrested in Lincoln park in that city on Wednesday for shooting at a mark with their revolvers. They could with difficulty be made to understand that such recreation was out of place in a public park, and the only wonder is that they were thoughtful enough to set up a chip to fire at, instead of making a mark of some pedestrian, as is the custom in their native city.

NOTHING short of the annihilation of the Jews will satisfy Russian rapacity and bigotry. Murder, pillage and arson are the crimes which are daily perpetrated under the eye of the law and seemingly under its protection. Certainly, to put it mildly, the law maintains a horrible neutrality, and this long suffering people can find no redress, no relief, no protection save by immigration. The United States is their only refuge.

A VERY earnest effort is being made to open Columbia College, New York, to women. Why there should be any opposition to so sensible a movement passes our comprehension. It is just as inevitable that women are to stand before the law the equal of men in all things as that slavery could not withstand the onslaughts of freedom.

California Anti-Chinese Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The Anti-Chinese Convention last night adopted a plan of action which includes a scheme to divide the Pacific coast into districts which shall be notified to remove the Chinese within a specified time. Failing in such action the district is to be proclaimed dangerous and peaceably disposed citizens warned to leave it, and if the Chinese be still harbored in the district the league is to remove them by force, using as little force as necessary until the country is rid of them. The convention then elected an executive committee and adjourned *sine die*.

CLERGYMEN, lawyers, physicians, farmers, merchants, business men, gentlemen of leisure, and their women folk and children, all use Brown's Iron Bitters. It keeps them well.

TOPICS OF TRADE.

While Business is Not Exactly Booming, It Holds Up Remarkably Well, and Reports from the

Great Centers Continue of the Most Satisfactory Character—The General Aspect Unchanged.

CHICAGO.

Wholesale Trade Fairly Satisfactory—Money Active, 5@7 Per Cent.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Money has been fairly active at 5@7 per cent, with more than required to supply the demand. Eastern exchange, 75c premium. Clearings, estimating to-morrow, $39,000,000. Local securities strong. Government bonds weaker. The wholesale mercantile trade of the city is in a fairly satisfactory shape. The staples have been in good demand, although some prices are lower and some a little better. Irons rule rather weak, though hardware is in good demand. The Board of Trade markets have declined pretty steadily all the week, with a drop in grains, except oats, which were very firm. To-day's rates were, in some cases, the lowest of the week.

NEW ORLEANS.

Money Market Working Smoothly—General Trade Fairly Satisfactory.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—The money market is working smoothly, the demand for accommodation at the banks being promptly met. The demand for cotton spots has been good and factors have been enabled to obtain better prices, particularly on the lower grades, which have advanced from ⅛ to ¼c. At the close the feeling is one of confidence. The week's sales were 22,000 bales. Advices relative to planting in the Mississippi valley are conflicting, but there is little doubt that the area of land cultivated will be considerably reduced, though in a large proportion of the overflowed lands the waters have receded sufficiently early to admit of planting within the period. Business in futures has been rather tame all the week. At no time has there been any excitement, and the fluctuations have been light. Compared to last week's prices they are 1 to 3 points dearer. The week's sales were 236,000 bales. The sugar market was firm all the week, and the supplies were not sufficient to meet the demand for local requirements. Molasses—nothing doing in plantation goods, the supplies are exhausted and the trade is confined to refined and reboiled. Rice has ruled active and firm throughout the week, with light supplies.

NEW YORK.

General Trade Outlook Extremely Favorable, with a Good Business.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The general outlook of trade may be considered extremely favorable. The grain market is irregular and somewhat unsettled, with quite a break in the leading descriptions in the early part of the week. The market closes weak in all descriptions. In lard and pork there was no material change in prices. Cotton has been very quiet, with fluctuations within a range of a very few points, the market closing firm. In boots and shoes a reasonably good business is being done for the season. Manufacturers are busy on old contracts, but duplicate orders come in steadily. In American pig iron little is doing except filling small orders. The furnaces are well employed on old contracts. The consumption of iron is very large and prices are firm. In Scotch pig there have been some large transactions at lower prices. In teas the prospect does not brighten. The heavy sales at auction by foreigners do not afford much encouragement to the regular trade. The importations are mostly low grades. Coffee is generally backward, with no immediate improvement to speak of. The distributing trade has not fairly opened, and prices are depressed in consequence of the heavy stocks at home and abroad seeking a market. Holders of raw sugar are very firm and exacting in their demands; refiners are doing well, and prices are maintained to keep pace with the cost of crude sugars.

CINCINNATI.

General Tone of Business Quiet—Money Dull at 6 Per Cent.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—This week has been marked by an equable temperature, not low enough for frost, nor high enough to rapidly push vegetation. Farm work is well advanced, and as soon as the weather is warm enough, planting will proceed rapidly. Fears of injury to growing wheat have been pretty well dissipated. As a general rule, the acreage of corn will be greater than last year. The general tone of business is quiet, but there are no indications of weakness or unhealthfulness. Business men employ discretion in shaping affairs, so that without a great volume there is a fair degree of prosperity. The trade in groceries continues good. High prices appear to stimulate the demand. Provisions have been firm, above the markets elsewhere, and to-day are stronger, with an upward tendency. Holders are not disposed to sell except at full prices. Hogs have been in good supply at high prices. Flour is dull, apparently too low for wheat, which continues to be in good demand at $1 40@1 42. Corn is in active demand, with an easier tone, but prices do not decline. Speculative dealings are increasing in this grain. Oats have declined 5c during the week. Rye also shows a downward tendency, and the trade in barley is almost nominal. The iron market shows more animation, the demand having increased in a marked degree, though prices remain unchanged. Manufactured iron is in good demand and firm. The tobacco market shows fair offerings in good qualities, and prices are well sustained under a good demand. Money is comparatively dull, and loans made are generally at 6 per cent., though rates are nominally 6 and 7. Eastern exchange, par buying, par@1 20 per cent. premium selling.

ST. LOUIS.

Volume of Business Good, but not Heavy—Money Easy.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—Trade during the past week has undergone no material change. The volume of business has been good but not heavy, and the prices of leading articles have generally been pretty steady. Money has not been active, but most of the banks have done all they could do in the way of loans. The demand for funds came generally from a mercantile and manufacturing source, there being but a small speculative movement compared with other weeks. Rates remain unchanged, 6 per cent. on call and 7@8 per cent. on time. Exchange easy, 75c@90c premium, and not much making, shipments to the East being light. Cotton has ruled steady and quiet, with diminished sales, but fair receipts and shipments for the season. The latter exceed the former considerably, and the stock is heavily decreasing. Leaf tobacco was in fair demand for some grades, but generally the market was slow. Holders were stiff, owing to reports of damage to plants by frost, but their views were not met by buyers, and business was not large. Groceries show a good volume of trade as usual, and no change in prices is noted, except in sugars and coffee, the former having declined ⅛ on all raw refined grades, and low grades of Rio coffee have fallen off ⅛ to 1¼c. All good grades, however, are steady and firm. Grain has fluctuated somewhat during the week, and speculation has not been specially active. The market has simply been in sympathy with other grain centers, and nothing notable has occurred. The same may be said of the provision market, although there had been a good Southern order trade, and bacon, at the close, was scarce and firm, prices being maintained.

ARKANSAS NEWS.

Little Rock *Democrat*: "P. P. Yoakley, for robbing the mails, was sent to prison for life yesterday by Judge Caldwell. Robert Adams was sent up for five years for passing a counterfeit $50 bill."

Hope *Pine-Torch*: "A large saw-mill has been burned down near Malvern; loss, $15,000.....A new passenger depot is talked of.....The railroad depot at this place has beyond a doubt the largest and most select stock of cockroaches this side of Walnut Ridge."

Harrisburg *Tribune*: "The railroad is completed to a point within or near the Poinsett county line. The company is building a switch near the lower edge of Craighead county.....J. H. Jones was, on trial, convicted of murder and sent to the penitentiary for two years."

Little Rock *Gazette*: "A. J. Clark, the religious crank, was captured several miles from Hot Springs on Friday and brought here for safe-keeping. He was discovered in a wild and secluded spot on a lofty mountain, surrounded by two small children to whom he was reading scriptural selections, at the same time gyrating wildly.....At the spring term of the Cross County Court James T. Jones was convicted of killing Thomas H. T. Majors. It seems that Majors insulted the wife of Jones. Mr. Jones armed himself, and meeting Majors killed him. The people of Cross county were in sympathy with Jones, and signed a petition asking for his pardon. The governor, acting upon the strong petition, yesterday pardoned Jones.....The sheriff of Cross county, accompanied by a force of deputies, arrived in the city yesterday, with the notorious outlaw, D. L. Hammett, who was placed in the State prison to serve a term for committing murder. Hammett belongs to a turbulent family, having had several brothers 'outlawed' by the law-abiding element of his section. The horrible recitals of the crimes committed by the Hammetts are too revolting to publish.....In Roland township Mr. Smith and Peter Wise quarreled over a game of cards. Wise drew a knife and commenced to whittle Smith down to a respectable size. Smith came out worsted in the difficulty, and it is probable that he will die from the effects. Wise is hiding out in the cane, with a double-barreled shotgun for a companion, and anybody who wants him can go and get him."

Kansas City Times.]

OSCAR WILDE ON THE KAW.

Behold in me a man perceptively æsthetical,
In whom the lily and the sunflower beautifully blend;
Remember, when, although it may seem more or less esoterical,
I lapses into poetry, I does it as a friend.

I soar in wild delirium of real transcendentality,
Well flavored with the Forentine and Botticellian;
I represent the principles of meaningless totality,
And stand confessed a highly blessed and quite an utter man.

Nay, do not mock my yearnings, sweet, and turn with manner skeptical,
To treat me from a modern, unethereal point of view;
It is refined abstraction, and is not a three dyspeptical,
Which bids me cull the lily and impart its bloom to you.

I tread the mystic path of those who form the inner solarium,
Transfigured by heart-hunger as the fundamental law;
Recumbent on the mossy bank I seek poetic otium,
And listen to the swashing of the mad and swirling Kaw.

Grasp ere it be too late, fair maid, these fitful bursts ecstatical;
Draw nearer to the sisterhood, the fleshly modes resign,
That you may wear the Grecian robe, the sweet flower emblematical,
And sport a halo round your frizzes similar to mine.

But if in these malarial haunts you meet with your affinity,
Forgetting for the æsthete and his unkissed kiss to pine,
Fair lily of the Kaw and the immediate vicinity,
Life will be hollow, hollow to your crushed old valentine.

THE CROPS.

Mississippi.

Senatobia *Record*: "There was quite a frost on Monday morning, but did no damage."

Oxford *Falcon*: "It is encouraging to see what contented faces our farmers are now wearing. This is caused from the flattering prospects of their growing crops."

Hernando *News*: "The average farmer seems to be satisfied with the stands of corn and the way that cotton is coming up; but warmer weather would be acceptable."

Ripley *Sentinel*: "Fine rains last week made a decided improvement in the appearance of farm and garden products. All fear of frost is about dispelled. Good crop prospects ahead."

Arkansas.

At Hot Springs rain has done incalculable benefit to the farmers, whose crops were beginning to suffer.

Newport (Jackson county) *News*: "The cold snap of last week injured the early corn and cotton of some of our farmers so badly that they thought it best to plow and replant."

Fort Smith *Elevator*: "Wheat, oats and corn are suffering from rain considerably. Peaches are one and a quarter and apples one inch in diameter, notwithstanding the cold. Corn looks yellow."

Camden *Beacon*: "Wheat, corn and cotton all doing well.....In Jefferson county farming interests are prosperous—cotton is actively planting, corn is knee-high; fruit promises an immense crop."

Lonoke County Democrat: "Two or three frosts the past week; not severe enough, though, to do any damage. The cold 'snap' has retarded planting, and has given the corn already up a yellow tinge."

Arkadelphia (Clark county) *Signal*: "The cold nights have checked the growth of corn and vegetables. Although very little cotton is up, considerable has been planted, and unless we have warm weather seed planted will not come up."

White County Beacon: "The cool weather has considerably retarded the growth of crops, vegetables, and fruits and farming operations generally, but so far there is no damage reported from the light frosts which occurred on several mornings."

Newport *Spectator*, 21st: "On March 31st J. R. West brought to Newport a bunch of wheat measuring thirty-eight inches, with heads twelve inches long. It was sent to the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, where it was put on exhibition and telegraphed to London, England."

Little Rock *Gazette*: "The crops so far are exceedingly promising. The spring season is at least six weeks ahead of anything ever known by the oldest inhabitant. Fruit will be abundant. The cut-worms in the bottom and recently-overflowed lands are doing considerable damage."

Camden (Ouachita county) *Beacon*: "Several of our citizens are now eating new Irish potatoes and peas, and Captain D. Newton had snap beans yesterday of this year's growth. The frost spared the peach and the recent cold snap, but it seems that the cut-worms have started to cut it down."

Van Buren (Crawford county) *Argus*: "The cold snap is over and the fruit is safe. Crop prospects are splendid. Wheat promises a large yield, cotton is up and growing finely, and more corn planted this spring than for many years previous. It is said that the recent cold weather has been a great benefit to the wheat."

Stone County Exponitor: "Weather lightfully cold the first of this week. No damage to wheat and fruit as we have heard of. Sweet potato slips large enough to draw. The crop prospects in this county are better thus far than were ever known before in the county. Our farmers are done planting corn. Oats, wheat and fruit crops are looking well."

Cherokee *Advocate*: "The crop prospects all over the nation, from what we can learn, were never better. Chief Bushyhead is a farmer, as well as an able executive. He has plenty of corn on hand of his own raising. So has Joyner, notwithstanding the severe drouth last year. He will raise several thousand bushels this year, no providential hindrance."

Columbus *Dispatch*: "Crops along the line of the Mobile and Ohio railroad throughout the prairie belt are forward and very promising. The stands of corn and cotton were as fine as ever seen, and the land is in fair condition. Oats have the appearance of promising well, and there is a large acreage. The acreage in corn is the largest known in many years. Labor is effective, though not superabundant."

Van Buren (Crawford county) *Graphic*: "Reports from all sections of our county indicate that our wheat crop has been greatly injured by the rust within the last few days. Mr. Watt Orme, who has ninety acres, thinks he will hardly be able to get his seed wheat back. Farmers have most of their corn plowed for the first time, and have their cotton in good growing condition."

Monroe County Sun: "Cut-worms have made their appearance in some of the fields of rye, oats, barley, etc., where the overflow was prevalent a few weeks ago, and are doing some damage. The fruit crop in Monroe county promises to be heavier this year than has been known for some time. At Centerville the fruit crop promises to be very plentiful if the caterpillars will only let it alone, but they are making their appearance already by the thousands."

Texarkana *News*: "Crops were never better at this season.....Woodruff county is in advance of ordinary years.....New Irish potatoes on table in Saline county.....Malvern has some rust in both wheat and oats.....Worms are very destructive in fields and gardens in Pike county.....Rust is doing a good deal of injury in Yell county.....Some injury to early wheat from frost in Sharp county.....In Saline county strawberries are turning out better than expected.....The cold has done no damage about Osceola."

Fort Smith *Herald*, 19th: "We visited the farm of Captain J. E. Reynolds, across the Poteau in the Choctaw Nation, the large fields checked off in corn rows or verdant with fresh rich wheat, are standing now nearly five feet in hight and well headed out. Wheat and corn are the principal products of the Choctaw farms. Cotton is not planted in such proportions as it is in the States, though nearly every acre of the land we traversed is capable of producing a bale and a half. The same land will yield seventy-five bushels of corn per acre."

General Debility Cured.

CHESTERVILLE, KENT CO., MD., Jan. 31, 1881.

Feeling broken down and generally debilitated, I was induced by our druggist to try a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters. From the third dose I began to feel the good effects of your medicine, and I really think it did me more good than any medicine I ever took. B. D. QUIMBY.

MISDEEDS OF A DAY.

The Minneapolis Rape Fiend Hanged by a Mob—He Makes a Confession Acknowledging His Guilt.

A Virginia Borgia—Convict Murdered by a Keeper—An Atlanta Sensation—Minor Crimes.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—The jury in the case of Michael and Dave Hennessy, on trial for the murder of Thomas Devereaux, on October 13th, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Violations of the Smith Sunday Law.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—Several cases of violation of the Smith Sunday law were called in the Police Court to-day, but none were ready to proceed to trial, and they were postponed till to-morrow and Thursday next.

Triple Hanging in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, April 28.—Pleasant Adams, Joe Burton and Richard Bates, all colored, were hanged at Greenville to-day for burning the Academy of Music in that place on the 7th of December, 1879. Each declared his innocence.

Convict Murdered by a Guard.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—George Myers, an inmate of the workhouse here, was beaten over the head two or three days ago with a shotgun by a guard named Devanny, from the effects of which he died last evening. Devanny has been placed under arrest, and he will probably be held on the charge of murder, inasmuch as the assault was brutal and unprovoked.

Terrible Tragedy.

DANVILLE, VA., April 28.—A terrible tragedy took place Wenesday in Yanceyville, N. C., about twenty miles from this place. Felix Roane, a popular and widely known young farmer, killed Nat Johnson, of that place, and wounded seriously George Williamson, jr. Roane's weapon was a double-barreled shotgun. The parties connected with the tragedy belong to some of the first families of North Carolina, Roane being a son of the late Dr. Roane, one of the most prominent men in North Carolina. Williamson is a son of Senator Williamson, a wealthy planter. Yanceyville, the scene of the tragedy, was the place where the famous kuklux had some of its most exciting episodes, and where Stevens met his horrible death, as it was asserted, by the hands of the band of masked raiders.

A Wronged Husband's Deadly Work.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.—The *Breckinridge County News*, just received, says the village of Custer, in that county, was thrown into a state of excitement last Friday by the probable killing of B. G. Herrington by James R. Lyons. It seems that for some time Herrington has been rather too devoted in his attentions to Lyon's wife; so much so as to cause Lyon's suspicion that an undue intimacy existed between the pair; whereupon he kept an eye peeled and on the lookout for any show that might turn up. Friday a circus arrived, the performers being Herrington and the faithless wife, and the ring being the bedroom of the latter. The enraged husband furiously assailed the invader of his home with an ax, inflicting wounds upon his head of such a nature as to render recovery doubtful. The latest information was to the effect that the wounded man was still alive, but his physicians were of the opinion that his injuries would result in death.

The Minneapolis Rape Fiend Hanged.

ST. PAUL, April 28.—About 1 o'clock this morning a party of masked men appeared at the jail in Minneapolis and demanded the surrender of Frank McManus, a tramp who ravished and brutally mutilated a four-year old child, Nina Spear, yesterday. The sheriff was made prisoner by the mob, but he refused to divulge the whereabouts of McManus. The mob then made a thorough search of the jail, breaking open every cell on the first floor without finding the prisoner, they then ascended to the floor above, and repeated the ceremony, breaking open all the doors until McManus's was found. The latter was taken to the house of his victim, where he was fully identified, and without further ceremony the mob took McManus to a large tree in front of the high school building, and hanged him from a limb at 4:15 o'clock this morning. Before McManus was strung up he confessed his terrible crime. He was a tramp, twenty-six years old, and came from Boston. Excitement ran very high during the night, both in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and the public sentiment is undisputedly with the men who thus administered justice to the author of one of the most atrocious crimes in the annals of Minneapolis. The child victim is in a precarious condition, with a doubtful chance of recovery.

A Virginia Borgia.

LOUISA COURTHOUSE, VA., April 28.—This place was, on Wednesday, the scene of a startling poisoning case. Mr. Buck Mack is a jolly and good-looking country 'squire, whose handsome appearance has made him a lion among the young ladies of the country. Among the ladies most avowed in their expression of admiration for him is Miss Laura Ahert, a pretty brunette, whose flashing eyes indicate that she is a miss not to be angered, and, when roused, would be a dangerous enemy. A few days since Buck Mack went, by invitation, to spend the week at a pretty little villa in the neighborhood known as the Furnace, at which resided three pretty sisters, Miss Alice, Lilly and Ella Folford. Miss Ahert was told by officious friends that Buck Mack was in a fair way of being captured by Miss Alice, especially since he was now in the same house with her. This morning Miss Laura sent a box of French candy to the sisters, accompanied by a note saying: "Dear Girls—Eat all this candy yourself; there is not enough of it to offer to others." Miss Alice and Lilly ate a great deal of it, and were almost immediately thereafter thrown into paroxysms. The candy was saturated with poison, and the two young ladies are now in a precarious condition. Much excitement prevails, as all the parties are well known and popular.

An Atlanta Sensation.

ATLANTA, GA., April 28.—Tuesday night about midnight three well-connected Atlanta young men, holding responsible positions in this city, were passing along an alley in the rear of the ice-house, when one of them, Aleck Joyner, became involved in a terrible difficulty with a powerful black negro, named Romalis Shields. Knives were drawn, and his two friends coming to the aid of Joyner, a desperate fight ensued. The negro stood his ground, receiving two severe blows on the head with rocks and a deep stab under the left arm, piercing within half an inch of his heart. Joyner was frightfully cut by Shields with a long-bladed pocketknife, the gash extending through his left lung. He was assisted to his room, where he now lies, his life hanging by a thread. In the Police Court this morning the case was investigated and the fact developed that the negro was assaulted because of his refusal to take a message to a woman. The evidence, however, was conflicting, and it will take a State trial to fix the blame on the right party. A warrant for assault with intent to commit murder was taken out against Shields. Joyner is an insurance man and belongs to one of the best families in the city. He has strong friends among the best young men here, and if he dies it is thought that short work will be made of Shields.

TENNESSEE NEWS.

Chancellor Smith is reported very ill at Tazewell.

Some of the people of Chattanooga seem to think it easier to pay doctors' bills than to clean up their premises.

The colored people of Nashville have petitioned the council to appoint colored teachers in the colored schools.

On the night of May 1st Chattanooga initiates its new electric lights; thirty-one of them will be lighted up, and the sight as seen from Mount Lookout will be glorious.

W. W. Rea, who was to be hung at Pulaski on Friday of this week, has been reprieved till May 19th. It is thought that his sentence will be finally commuted. He clings to life with the tenacity of a cat.

Daylight went through the Elk Gap tunnel on the Ohio extension of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad last Saturday. It is the longest tunnel on the line, being 1750 feet, the work on which commenced about a year ago.

Purdy *Sun*: "Caterpillars are beginning to make their appearance, 'lightning-bugs' are here, the bat flits his wings in the evening twilight and the chimney-sweep chatters overhead.....Pitching dollars is the latest amusement on Public Square."

A colored boy of fourteen, at Chattanooga, sold a gold watch worth $40; the buyer informed the police, who found it had been stolen from Mrs. Jones, of the Hamilton House, who had not missed it from her room when the officer called upon her.

Chattanooga *Times*: "During the past few months the price of meat in this city has been steadily advancing, until now it is entirely beyond the reach of the poor man, and is looked upon as a luxury to him of more plethoric purse. For several weeks past, however, money has been unavailing to provide fine beef in this market, from the simple reason that it does not exist here."

The case of W. H. Rader for the killing of "Dug" Thomas, of Bristol, which was tried at Jonesboro before the Hon. N. Hacker, terminated by the jury bringing in a verdict at 10 o'clock Saturday night, sentencing Rader to ten years in the penitentiary.

James Cannon, a Chattanooga negro, who was working at Dayton, was shot by the rifle of a stupidly careless huntsman who was aiming at birds; the bullet entered the pelvis and came out near the knee. The man had the grace to show him every possible attention.

The Hon. John D. Defrees, who recently resigned the position of public printer, at Washington, on account of his age and failing health, is a native of White county, having been born near the Factory, one mile and a half from Sparta, in 1810. He is a brother of Mrs. Colne, widow of Colonel S. H. Colne, deceased, a most excellent lady, and a resident of Sparta.

Tiptonville *Star*: "Quite an excitement was created last Sunday night over a supposed fire up the river a short distance. Monday morning the people were all agog over the supposed burning of some neighbor's house; some quitting work to ascertain the facts. It proved to be the reflection of an electric light at a boat landing.....Mr. Thomas Glover's house was burned down and very little of the furniture was saved. He had no help but his wife and children."

Knoxville *Chronicle*: "Hugh Gideon, a white man employed at the quarries of the Franklin Marble Company, was struck in the eye by a chip of stone struck off by his pickaxe. His left eye was put out.....The Coal Creek colliers get only two and a half cents, instead of the former three cents a bushel, for getting out coal.....John Lloyd got tight, fired two shots at a gentleman in the street, missed, and ran off. Sober he was clever and industrious; whisky has got him into difficulty and disgrace, but nobody takes the warning."

Clarksville *Chronicle*: "A smallpox case was found on Front street—a negro. The house was quarantined. The people state that in the night some unknown people entered and ordered the man and his negro nurse away. The house was found in the morning to be burned up. Nobody would rent a place for the man, and he had to be hidden away, nobody knows where, and a man with a shotgun set to guard him from violence. 'I was sick, and ye visited me,' was said by the Master. How do the Clarksville folks stand such visitations?"

Knoxville *Chronicle*: "The Mechanics National Bank was regularly organized in Knoxville on Tuesday, with a paid up capital of $100,000.....Andrew Shields, a youth of eighteen, of Emmett's Cove, Sevier county, last week took his gun from the house without asking his little brother to go with him to the barn, where he loaded it afresh. He sat the breech on the ground, and standing erect placed the muzzle to his breast, placed his toe upon the hammer, pulled it back and tripped it off, thus causing the gun to be fired off. He received the contents in his breast, supposed to have entered the heart. He fell to the ground, said, 'I reckon I am gone this time,' and died almost instantly. Cause unknown."

Pulaski *Democrat*: "The body of little Louisa Perry was found in a well at Oswego City Saturday afternoon. The coroner's jury censured the practice of leaving wells unprotected by curbs.....Jacob R. Shipherd, the notorious intriguer, who blows so much of his home with an ax, inflicting wounds upon his head of such a nature as to render recovery doubtful. The latest information was to the effect that the wounded man was still alive, but his physicians were of the opinion that his injuries would result in death.

The Lincoln *Lance* does not want the amendment resubmitted to the people. It says: "It will be a very costly proceeding, and, so far as we can see, productive of little or no good. Let the debt severely alone, and if any State official does anything contrary to law or the wishes of the people, hold him personally responsible, but don't bring the State into the contest. We cannot afford it, and it risks too much to introduce such a disturbing element into politics. The State officers, at present, have no authority to pay anything and nothing to pay. So their action is not to be very much dreaded. Practical questions in administration of government affairs ought to occupy the attention now devoted to the amendment. 'Let us have peace.'"

Consumption.

Thousands who had long suffered from weak lungs, short breath, asthma and consumption, have found relief in Brown's Iron Bitters, a true tonic.

The National Forestry Congress.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—At a meeting of the Forestry Congress, the following papers were read: "Insects," by Prof. Saunders, of Ontario; "The Distribution of Conifers in the United States," by Dr. George Vasey, of Washington, D. C. Several papers have also been received which will be read only by title. The visiting delegates took occasion to thank the local committee for their arrangements for their comfort and entertainment. A small number of trees were planted in the afternoon in Washington Park in honor of George Washington and of a few dead citizens and soldiers, and of Reuben R. Springer, the donator of Music Hall.

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